Hon. Secretary of State.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

It has been requested of us, by a number of our friends and patrons, to afford them some details of the regulations, &c. at the United States military Academy at West Point: with the view of complying with this request, we give the following extracts, from various sources:

The position of West Point combines more actual advantages for a Military Academy, than any other situation that could be selected in the Union. The plan on which the public and private buildings are situated, is elevated 170 feet above the Hudson, and surrounded by bold, romantic, and magnificent scenery —the grandeur of the mountains which surround the Academy—the majestic Hudson winding its rapid course through a gorge of the mountains—the Military Academy and other buildings, all under the national banner, together with the martial appearance of the place, have a fascinating effect on the mind, health, and carriage of this fine body of instructed youths; and the spirit of the soldier may be seen brightening the countenance of the young students whom this Republic is rearing for its future safeguard and protection.

The buildings belonging to the institution are five in number, built of stone, large, substantial, and spacious. In addition to the stone buildings, are six fine brick houses erected by the Government for the accommodation of the officers and professors. The wooden building formerly occupied as the Academy, is now used for barracks for a company of United States' troops, which are constantly stationed here. The old military store houses, situated on the water's edge, filled with the accoutrements of the Revolutionary Army, the proudest emblems of national glory, because they contributed to the gaining of our liberty—the picturesque scenery of Old Fort Putnam, that venerable and imposing pile, now hoary with the lapse of many years; when pausing over these crumbling ruins, our souls swell with gratitude, and many a tear from a heroic soul has been bequeathed to departed ancestry near this spot; and where is the American who would not preserve from oblivion, not on the pages of history, but on tablets of his heart, the struggles of our brave progenitors for Freedom and Independence. These scenes strongly remind the Cadets of the struggles their fathers had, to obtain that freedom which their profession and duty will compel them to defend. Near this stands the romantic and favourite retreat of the heroic Kosciusko, when in this country, aiding us in our Revolutionary struggle, who, when not in the "tented field," cultivated his garden there. But peace to his manes!

"No more the trumpet or the rolling drum,
Shall bid him on.
Though once he stood in all the warrior's pride,
And dar'd the war, and stemm'd its rolling tide,
Yet shall his name awake the freeman's fire,
And cheer the faint, the fearful to inspire."

The Cadets, to evince their respect and veneration for this departed hero, some time since determined to erect a monument to his memory at their own expense on his favourite retreat. The library at the Academy consists of a very elegant and extensive collection of books, and a large and superb collection of maps, and other scientific plates and drawings. The largest part of the scientific works are in French. Many valuable editions in books and plates were collected in Europe by the Superintendent, Colonel Thayer, who took the tour of Europe to complete his military education. This institution requires a very large library for the use of all on the station, as there are, probably, from five to six hundred persons there, including the officers, professors, and their families, together with the Cadets, regular troops, and others attached in one way or another to the establishment.

The course of studies employ four years, and the Cadets are organized into four corresponding classes, numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, from the highest to the lowest. The course of instruction is, the French language, (which they are taught with such thoroughness, that after the first year they have to carry on the principal part of their studies in that language;) drawing to a beautiful degree of skill; natural and experimental philosophy; chemistry and mineralogy; geography, history, ethics and national law; mathematics in the highest branches; and lastly, artillery and engineering. To effect this, they have the superintendence of nearly thirty regular teachers, all most laboriously devoted to their respective objects. The most minute notes are kept by every instructer of all the studies and recitations of the Cadets through the day, and by this means the War Department, by reference to the Roll of Merit, can immediately learn how the young gentleman has acquitted in every performance of his class, and the most minute parts of his conduct during his residence at West Point, and determine, should he pass every examination with honour, whether he be fitted for the Corps of Engineers, the Artillery, or Infantry, and consequently commission him in the line of the army which his talents fit him for. By this course, it will be perceived that the studies will be of the *very highest order*; and it creates no small degree of surprise in the mind of a stranger to see such striplings as some of the Cadets at the Academy are, handling subjects which very few men of mature age can boast of possessing; besides, there is a facility and perspicuity of expression that the Cadets possess, manifesting the most promising traits of a rich elocution, which shows that, should they take a dislike to the military life, (which instead of being the case, the Cadets, after a short residence at the Academy, become strongly attached to the public service,) that they are equally capable, from the education they receive, to shine in the halls of legislatures, or other spheres of life, as well as the military.

The police and barrack arrangements of the Academy, are much more rigid and effectual than can be well imagined, without viewing the exact regularity that prevails—such and such articles of furniture only are allowed, and every article of furniture and equipment has its prescribed place in the room. One of the oldest of the cadets has the superintendence of his floor, he is subordinate to the officer of the barracks, and he to other superiors; and by this exemplary *police*, pervading every department, from the kitchen to the barracks, the rooms are inspected several times daily. No servants are allowed, but all menial duties performed by contract, at a very small expense to every individual cadet. Every part of a cadet's uniform has its fixed price, and should an additional ornament be added for one of the cadets, or the most trifling difference in the dress be made, the person so doing will be discharged from his employment at the Academy. No debts are incurred on any account, which is very often the case at other seminaries. During their residence at the Academy, the Government allow them pay sufficient, that by moderate economy they may save a considerable sum; and the superintendent is anxious the parents shall not furnish the cadets with money while at the Academy. The studies of the day cease at 4 o'clock; from 4 to sunset military parade; at sunset roll call; and supper shortly after—then a signal for retiring to quarters is given, and from that time till bed time, no cadet is allowed to leave his room, nor may he go to bed till the prescribed time comes. The police then commence visiting the rooms, and sleep may continue her sway till the morning gun proclaims the approach of the dawn, and the brisk notes of the reveillee calls the cadets to the active duties of the day. For all minor offences, the cadets are punished by confinement to their quarters; and for greater, by dismission. If the cadet commit either of the following capital offences, viz: fighting a duel, or receiving or giving a challenge, tasting ardent spirits, or gambling of any kind, he is dismissed from the Academy, *sans ceremonie*. The two latter are never committed, and the former very seldom occurs; but this curse of our gallant navy and army can never be completely done away, while that false sense of honor leads our officers, on the slightest insult, either to blow out the brains of a fellow-creature, or have the same operation performed on themselves by their adversary.

These regulations may appear very severe, and perhaps they should be so to govern so many high spirited young men, collected from far distant parts of our country; but from this very circumstance, arises the regularity of their conduct in after life, with the habits and principles of enlarged patriotism, temperance, and industry, which they possess. At the age, when the most parental care often fails to lure the youth of high promise, from the wiles of pleasure and dissipation, or to curb their passions, there they are secure—there the morals of a young man are strictly guarded—not alone by the complete system of the Institution, but by that principle of emulation which exists amongst them with such intense vigor.

The drills and military duties serve as an exercise, after the severe duties of the day; their military appearance and movements are admirable, and performed with professional ability and accuracy; the effect of this kind of exercise on the health is truly astonishing. For two months in the year, viz: from the 1st of July to the 1st of September, the cadets are encamped, and are exclusively employed in these drills, and the duties peculiar to a camp. To support the splendid military band, which has so much effett in these drills, the cadets assume a voluntary monthly tax, to aid the compensation allowed by the Government for that purpose. This band has the reputation of being the finest in the country, and its martial sounds, resounding through vales and mountains, has a romantic effect in these wild and sequestered regions, when its notes succeed the spirited and enlivening strains of the "shrill fife and spirit stirring drum." After this vacation, the studies are resumed with additional vigor and industry.

The most satisfactory evidence of the high opinion entertained by the public for the institution, and the degree of perfection it has attained, is the numerous applications made annually, by the most influential men of the country to get their sons a cadet's warrant, and which has been the occasion of that false opinion pervading the minds of many, that partiality has been shown in the appointments of young men for the Military Academy. This point can be easily refuted by reflecting how difficult it must be for the Secretary of War to appoint only about one hundred, so as to give entire satisfaction, out of between three and four thousand applicants, which number, we believe, there is annually. It has been the practice of the Secretary of War to give the preference to young men, sons of officers who fell during the late war; and if their recommendations prove satisfactory, they are appointed in preference to others. But there certainly can be no just cause for the assertion, that the sons of the wealthy and influential are preferred, although we do not see the material difference whether it be a poor or rich man's son, so he be fitted by previous application to study, to enter the academy, as experience has often shewn placed on the political standing of their parents; there, *every thing depends on themselves.*

Those who wish to be admitted to the Military Academy, apply to the Secretary of War, and if their recommendations prove satisfactory, warrants for their examination are granted for as many as the Academy can receive. With those warrants the candidates repair, in June of the year for which they are granted, to West Point, and those who are found qualified in the English studies, and who can perform with facility and accuracy the ground Rules of Arithmetic, both simple and compound, the Rules of Reduction, of simple and compound Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, possess all the necessary qualifications in learning required by law; yet the student should understand the simple elements of Mathematical Education, and have some proficiency in the French language, before he enters the Academy, or else it will be doubtful if he can remain there, (and it will be so if he even does understand Mathematics and French) as the studies are so exceedingly difficult. Those having the necessary qualifications are conditionally admitted and examined, their character and conduct ascertained; and when the result is settled, they either receive their commissions as cadets, or are entirely rejected from the Institution. In this way the number sent by the Secretary of War is reduced every year to about one fifth.

SPANISH AMERICA.

We have already alluded to a rumour that an expedition was fitting out in this country for the use of the Mexican Government, and that it would be joined by another from the United States. We now find that the statement was essentially correct, and that the *Surat Castle*, of 56 guns, one of the vessels purchased by the Mexican Government, sail'd from Gravesend on Tuesday last for Vera Cruz, with the intention as it is said, of first touching at New-York, where she will be joined by the American part of the expedition, after falling in with a ship of larger force from Sweden, and with two forty-six gun frigates. The first object of this squadron is to cut off the communication between Cuba and St. Juan d'Ulloa; and by so doing, compel it to surrender for want of provisions. Its ulterior object is, however, we understand, an attack upon the Havana, where a considerable party has been formed in favour of independence. The Surat Castle is commanded by Captain Smith, the nephew of Sir Sidney Smith, and the officers and crew are all British. *London paper.*

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan;—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1825. 67

Coach Making.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored in the above line, and respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry it on in *Lincolnton*, North-Carolina, on an extensive scale. Having procured first rate workmen, he is now prepared to fill, on the shortest notice and neatest style, any order for coaches, chariots, pannel and stick gigs, and sulkies, barouches, one horse wagons, &c. Old carriages and gigs will be repaired, painted and trimmed, on the shortest notice. He feels no hesitancy in saying, that his work will be done on more reasonable terms than it can be procured in any other place. Orders from a distance, will be punctually attended. to.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, Aug. 23d, 1825. 6t78

N. B. The subscriber continues to keep on hand a quantity of elegant *Windsor Chairs*, neatly ornamented with bronze or gold; also, high and low post bedsteads, of the best materials. M. C. P.

Tailoring Business.

CANON & SIMRIL having entered into copartnership, are prepared to carry on the above mentioned business at their stand in Cabarrus county, with their usual promptness and attention. They have recently received, and continue to receive, as often as the least variation takes place, drafts of the latest fashions from Philadelphia, illustrated with mathematical precision, and accompanied with painted representations of persons in full dress. With these advantages, together with their attention to business, their former success in fitting their customers and the cheapness of their charges, they doubt not but they will be able to afford entire satisfaction to all such as may choose to give them a trial.

N. B. Canon & Simril have also just received from Philadelphia, patterns of dresses for fe-wsil cut out, and if required, make up ladies dresses according to the most stylish mode of the day.

September 1, 1825. 4t78

Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely *NEGROES*, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office.

Aug. 23, 1825. 72

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenell, M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, LL. D. S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

August 27. 183 *Dean of the Faculty.*

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a good and new and well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charleston road that leads from Salisbury to Hagler's ford on Rocky river, and Teazer for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls. 178

August 23. *HENRY H. SOSSAMAN.*

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, *vs.* The heirs of James Love, dec'd.: Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabithants of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3mt82

Witness, *DAN'L. COLEMAN*, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4.

Corn for Sale.

I WILL sell about 6 or 700 bushels of old *CORN*; it can be had on application to myself, before the 29th inst.: if not sold before that time, I will expose it to *Public Vendue*. The corn is on Second Creek, on the plantation whereon Isaac Mellroon formerly lived.

A credit will be given, if required by the purchaser; in that case, security will be required. JOSEPH E. DOBBIN.

Sept. 19*th*, 1825. 2t77

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 63

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 4th of October next, a valuable tract of land in the county of Rowan, on Second Dutch Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pool, Nicholas Lutewick and others, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres, it being the tract purchased from Otho Chambers by Henry A. Chambers. There is a good dwelling house and other outhouses on the premises, with sufficient other improvements to render it a very desirable farm. As those that wish to purchase, will probably view the tract, it is unnecessary to enumerate its further advantages. A credit of six months will be given for one-half the purchase money, and nine months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security.

HAMILTON C. JONES, *Trustee.*

August 16*th*, 1825. 6t77

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825. 3m82

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me; and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdSept'25

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COURIER, SEPT. 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship John Wells, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London dates to the 9th., from which we make the following extracts. It is said in a slip from London, dated Aug. 9th, "that the failures among the importers of Cotton, had produced much gloom in Liverpool."

Liverpool accounts of the 6th August say, the demand for cotton throughout the week, has been steady, and the prices paid are about 1-4d per lb. higher than those obtained at the last public sales. The transactions consist of 40 Sea Islands, at 21d. a 27d, with 190 stained at 8 1-4d a 17d; 2920 Boweds, 8 1-2 a 11 3-4d; 1080 Orleans, 9 1-2 a 13; 600 Mobiles, 9d a 10 1-2d. Ashes were rather brisk.

French papers of the 1st have arrived. The conversion of the rents is proceeding, and a commission has just been issued by the King, charged to declare the amount of the five per cents which has been converted. The commission is to close at midnight of the 5th inst. The opposition papers are filled with predictions of the total failure of this measure, and foresee the dismissal of M. de Villele and his party. The *Etoile*, however, retains its spirit, and seems in no degree alarmed at the prospect before his friends, although it is evident the only alternative is reimbursement. From the language employed by the editor in answering the *Quotidienne* we should believe that the administration was to take this step, and M. de Villele will keep his seat, to the great disappointment of his opposers. This subject keeps the politicians of Paris on the alert.

The news from Madrid is as melancholy as ever; a mere recital of the grossest follies and most unprecedented obstinacy. The people in a state ready for insurrection, the officers of government completely disorganized, and money supplied to the royal treasury by the sale of trading licences, at once ominous to the national revenue, and increasing, if it is possible to do so, difficulties which oppose themselves to a return to a better and wiser system. The accounts are indeed heart sickening, and we cannot but reprobate the man, who persists in conduct which reason showed could be conducive to no good purpose, and which positive experience has subsequently verified.

[illegible] and some transports, will sail from Ferrol the 1st September, and convey 3000 men to Porto Rico, and 2500 to the Havana.

A letter from Paris dated the 2d, states that the *Courier Francais* of the preceding day had been seized 48 hours after publication, in consequence of a letter which appeared in it from a person who had abjured the catholic religion and turned protestant.

The King of France is said to be very melancholy, he has no longer the same amiable manner. This change is attributed to his increasing deafness, and to the embarrassments in which M. de Villele finds himself involved.

A young and blooming heiress of Staffordshire, worth 50,000*l.* has eloped, it is said, with a young Gallipot of Uttoxeter. Notwithstanding an ardent pursuit, the happy pair reached the Gretna Temple of Hymen in safety.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of August to the 1st of November.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 1st inst. confirms the retreat of the Turks from before Missolonghi, and on previous accounts of the critical situation of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea, owing to the non arrival of the reinforcement and supplies by the Turco—Egyptian fleets under the Captain Pacha. The circumstance of the Captain Pacha's fleet not having made its appearance tends materially to confirm the news of its defeat.

The Duke of Wellington has left England on his ordinary tour of inspector of the fortresses in the Netherlands, on which in pursuance of the treaties with that country a part of the indemnity paid by France, and which might have been claimed by England, is to be expended under the supervision of his grace.

London, Aug. 8.—The opposition papers under date Madrid, July 25th, state that French troops are going to enter Spain; that armed parties are overrunning the country calling for *Charles* the fifth; and that king Ferdinand is about to abdicate the throne and will return to France. But the *Etoile* says, that it has received letters of the 26th from Madrid and there is no foundation for the above information.

The same Journal says that there now exists in the Morea a permanent military government, at the head of which is Colocotroni.

The house of Crowther Clough, & Co. of Liverpool stopped payment on the 8th.

A WARM RECEPTION.

Rusticus wrote a letter to his love,
And fill'd it full of warm and keen desire;
He hop'd to raise a *flame*—and so he did—
The lady put his nonsense in the fire.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Gen. LAFAYETTE'S DEPARTURE.

The thrice honored Chieftain, the only remaining General of our Revolutionary Army, the good *Lafayete* has completed the triumph decreed him by a grateful Nation, and is gone. And what a triumph it has been! The history of the last twelve months, as it relates to this distinguished individual, has no pattern or precedent, in the annals of mankind. We hope it has put to silence, forever, the silly and malicious calumnies, about the injustice of republics, and the apathy of the American character. Without the secret but efficacious influence of government, without concert or preparation, moved only by their own knowledge of his services and sufferings, and their conciousness of obligations for assistance rendered to their fathers half a century before, in founding the present edifice of their national greatness; the arrival of the friend of Washington, and the champion of American Freedom, was hailed by the millions that people the twenty-four states of our confederacy, as with one heart and soul, to bid him welcome! From the day of his debarkation in New-York harbor, through a whole year, in which he has been traversing every state, from North to South, and from East to West, every hand has been extended eager to salute him; every eye has glistened with joy while it gazed on him. Youth and age have pronounced his name with blessings; the softer sex have arrayed themselves in bridal gayety to greet him; in the halls of learning, Poetry and Eloquence, feeling new inspirations, have poured forth their tribute before him; military pomp by day, and festivity and jocund dance at night, have attended every step of his progress.

The General, accompanied by the suite whom the government had detailed as an escort of honor, embarked on board the steam boat Mount Vernon, at the landing at Washington, on the 9th inst. under the discharge of artillery, and the fervent benedictions of the vast assemblage who still lingered and looked, when they no longer spoke, a last farewell, the Mount Vernon proceeded on her way down the Potomac, to convey the "Nation's Guest" to the frigate Brandywine, lying some miles down the river.

On passing Alexandria, the wharves and shipping were crowded with citizens and neighbors; all business was suspended, and the "hum of men" was hushed in the respectful silence which pervaded this "parting hour." The General, unplace him nearest to his friends, where he could best give and best receive the salute of mutual attachment and esteem. The ramparts of Fort Washington paid their honors, as the mansion, the groves, and the tomb of Mount Vernon opened to view. The progress of the little fleet was arrested: it remained motionless on the bosom of Potomac's wave—that the last of the Generals might pay his pious homage and filial duty to the tomb of the paternal Chief.

After this the fleet resumed its course, and after a voyage of safety and expedition, anchored near the Brandywine the ensuing morning. The General was received in the Commodore's barge, and repaired, through very inclement weather, to the gallant bark which is to bear him to his other home. He was placed on the deck of the ship by an ornamented chair, rigged for the special purpose, and under a salute from the main battery—the music of the band, and the greetings of the Commodore, his officers, and many guests, who were assembled for this interesting event—but above all, by the warm embrace of the Revolutionary worthies, Gen. Smith, Col. Bentalou, and W. McCulloch, Esq. who, with many gentlemen from Baltimore, had repaired to the ship to take another farewell of their beloved associate of the heroic time. After a sumptuous collation, served in the Captain's cabin, and a number of feeling and appropriate toasts, the moment of separation arrived. Gen. Smith and his venerable companions, first advanced, when the General in behalf of them and of many absent friends addressed the departing Chief, in a most impressive and truly affecting manner, to which the veterant replied, as far audible as the excess of his feelings would permit; but in both of these addresses, that which could not be heard by the ears, could be plainly read in the eyes of all present.

General Jones then advanced, and, in an elegant and appropriate manner, expressed on the part of his fellow citizens of the Metropolis and District of Columbia generally, (and by request of those present) his extreme gratification at the boundless and grateful attachment which had been shewed by all parts of our common country to a Hero of its liberties, and one of its truest and noblest benefactors, which gratitude and attachment had found a centre in the District of Columbia, in behalf of which community he now bid him an affectionate farewell, assuring him, should circumstances permit his return to our shores, that the proudest navy which could sail on Potomac's wave, would not receive so grateful a welcome as the humblest bark which should bear the venerable and beloved person of Lafayette.

The barges of the ship bore the sorrowing guests to their respective vessels, while the thunders of the superb Brandywine told to the echoes around the adieu to Lafayette.

Europeans will very much misunderstand us and the good General, if they suppose that mere personal feelings, or national vanity, have produced this unparalleled scene. It is a solemn and seasonable attestation to the world, how much we love liberty; how we prize our independence and our constitution; how we revere and cling to the principles of pure representative government, and perfect religious freedom; that we neither need, nor will we have, the antiquated follies, and superstitions of Europe, such as pertain to their thrones and their altars, for our guides. It is an important lesson, and may be useful to some who are apt to despise us, if it be well studied. We rejoice that our government has responded in every thing, on this occasion, to the public sentiment; and we can boldly affirm, that there is not a nation in either hemisphere, in which such a perfect unity of feeling and general co-operation of all classess prevails, as in our own. May it always continue thus! Farewell Lafayette! We will not say, Farewell forever. We cannot believe it will be so. This year has formed so many ties, revived so many intetesting recollections, and made his forms and intercourse so familiar to our citizens, that we cannot believe he will spend the remainder of his life separated from us by the Ocean. We have sent him to the land of his fathers, accompanied with evidences of the estimation in which he is held here and it will be a source of unmixed pleasure to us, if, at no very distant period, he return, to remain a constant participator of our social intercourses and civic enjoyments, as members of a great and free community, till the decree of Heaven shall call him to repose with the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.

COM. STEWART.

It appears by the finding of the Court Martial, that Com. Stewart has come out of the "fiery ordeal" with all his honors restored, his name unsullied, and his character unimpeached. The National Journal of Tuesday, contains the sentence of the court in the Commodore's case, which must be highly flattering to his wounded feelings. After minutely passing sentence on the several specifications adduced in support of the various charges exhibited against the Commodore, the court [illegible] the sentence of *not guilty*, the following observations: *Pat. Repub.*

In terminating a trial which has awakened so general and so deep an interest, and in submitting the result to the Executive, the court trusts that the peculiar charactar of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks.

When rumors and reports are widely and industriously disseminated calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer, by the convention of a proper tribunal, an ample opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the insidious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation dear to the nation,—won by the honorable services of seven and twenty years, to extinguish prejudices and suspicions created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals, and, finally, to do all which the laws, which justice, and which honor exact, this Court has been convened.

Charges and Specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart; an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Advocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fulness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Capt. Stewart, and intended by the Executive, a development of all the important transactions attending the late cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of the Commander. These charges and specifications, the court has adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and in others to have originated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Captain Stewart has been most fully and most honorably acquitted of every, even the slightest impropriety.

The Court, however, conceived that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make, unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the laws of nation; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American flag, or tarnished his own fair fame by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this investigation into the various occurrences of a three years cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the Court, the Navy, and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of this distinquished officer, or to weaken, in any manner, the opinion which all who knew him, entertained of his humanity and disinterestedness.

These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed, when valor and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory.

Canals and Schools are the order of the day—From *Georgia* to *Cairo*, all are employed in the great work. Governor Troup has attended a commencement at *Athens*, and the Vicerory of Egypt has ordered a Canal to be constructed of great magnitude. Who can now say that civilization is not progressing?

Boston Gaz.

A Boston paper speaks of the invention of a fire engine by a mechanic of the name of Schencks, which is said to possess much greater power, and is worked with greater facility than any former machine of the same description. The editor adds, with apparent gravity:

"Its force is so extraordinary, that the column of water which it sends out will, at a distance of 100 feet, easily break up the pavement of the street, untile the houses, and demolish their masonry down to the second floor!!"

A young lady in Con. has been killed by lightning, and her breast mangled in a most frightful manner, supposed to have been caused by the electric fluid being attracted to a *steel busk* which she wore in her corsets.

PENSACOLA, JULY 30.

Capt. Baker of the schooner Florida, from Tampa Bay, informs us, that Col. Humphreys the Indian Agent, had applied to Col. Brooke, commanding at Tampa Bay, for a supply of troops to quell a disturbance among the Indians on St. John's. There had been a disagreement between the Indians and Spaniards, in which several on both sides were killed. Colonel Brooke immediately sent a detachment of 60 men, who marched eighty miles over so bad a road, that eight days elapsed in accomplishing the journey, being sometimes up to their necks in water. An express arrived just before Capt. B started, which announced that the object of the expedition had been accomplished, and good order restored; and that the detachment would return forthwith.

A Mr. James Burnett, who says he has served in Admirals' ships, in the British Navy, 10 years as sailing master, gives, in substance, the following statements of the different weight of metal in the different classes, and compares their largest ships with the North Carolina.—Of the first class of first rates, the Lord Nelson, rated 120 guns, carries 126, weight of shot, 3284 lbs. 2d class, 3 deckers. Queen Charlotte, rated 110, carries 118 weight of shot, 2686. 3d class, 3 deckers, Victory, 98, carries 112, weight of shot, 2042. Of the 2d rates, the Pompeii, rated 80, carries 86, weight of shot, 2056, 3d rate, Kent, 75 carries 82, weight of shot, 2204.

The N. C. heaves a heavier broadside than any ship in the *world*, without her gangway guns, by 304 lbs. This, sir is a fact. The largest ship in the world was the Spanish Admiral ship St. Astrella Trinidad, which was sunk off Trafalgar, by the British fleet; she did not heave a heavier broadside than the North Carolina. I was on board of her the evening previous to her sinking after the battle.

This communication is in the Cape Fear Recorder.

MEDITERRANEAN.

We have seen a letter from an officer of the Mediterranean squadron, which states "that the most perfect unanimity exists throughout the squadron, and that the accounts which have heretofore been promulgated as regards dissensions among the officers, are without foundation.

Noah's Advocate.

Toast given at the University of Virginia, on the late visit of General Lafayette:

Our Federal Union.—The chain cable of our strength and safety: May his links sooner separate than be melted down in one unwieldy mass; but destruction to the man who attempts either. Good for old Virginia.

When first I attempted your pity to move,
O, why were you deaf to my prayers?
Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love;
But why did you—*kick me down stairs?*

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The Norfolk Beacon publishes confirmatory intelligence of another insurrection which has been recently detected and frustrated among the blacks at Lemond, Island of Cuba. The first movement was discovered on the plantation of Mrs. Peyton, and one of the negroes who was apprehended, confessed he had been concerned in a former attempt of the same kind.

A child, in Upper Canada, bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearance in the sublingural glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and reapeated application of the lancet and custic to the pimples and tumours beneath the tongue. These tumours made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every re-appearance of the tumours, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week.

N. Y. Statesman.

Upwards of thirty *Mechanics' Institutes* have been formed in England in a short period; Mr. *Brougham, Mackintosh*, and other distinguished members of Parliament, exert themselves for the extension and advancement of those establishments, which are intended for the instruction of the classes of tradesmen and apprentices, not only in the mechanic arts, but in the various branches of moral science. By the multiplication of them, and the formation of general *Colleges* in the principal cities besides London, it is expected that a comprehensive and liberal education will be ere long common to the middling as well as higher and more opulent orders of British society.

National Gazette.

A divine, dwelling on the hardships of the ministry, feelingly remarks—"We have first to persuade people that they have souls to be saved, and then to persuade them to save their souls."

LAFAYETTE.

The Philadelphia Aurora says—By calculation and estimate, Gen. LAFAYETTE, when he returns to France will have travelled, from the time he left his native soil for this country last summer, to the day of his return, between sixteen and eighteen thousand miles! He has not had a day's sickness in the whole period.

QUACKS.

Some of the papers in the western part of New York, make loud complaints of ignorant quacks, "who rob and plunder the people, and then poison and murder them with Indian tobacco, Cayenne pepper, and scalding steam."

A letter from a gentleman in Halifax county, states that people in his neighbourhood are very unhealthy, and that a number of persons have died lately.

A letter from a friend in Raleigh assures us that the people there enjoy their usual health, though there have been a few deaths of bilious fever, and some other cases which did not terminate fatally.

Caro. Obser.

Treasury Robbed!—The office of the state treasurer of Connecticut was forcibly entered on the night of the 30th ult. and robbed, not of the whole funds of the commonwealth, but of *one dollar and forty eight cents;* the treasurer having made his deposites of cash in a safer place. The robbers left behind them a large crow-bar, iron wedge, two chisels, two lamps, and a tinder box: unless the articles left shall prove to have been stolen, the state treasury will have lost nothing by the exchange.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that Mr. Frederick A. Mayo of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the Western part of Virginia, for Minerals, has succeeded in discovering a *Copper* and *Tin mine*, each of considerable extent, and as it respects the quality, as good as any in Europe—one in Wythe, and the other in Grayson county. It is added that in the same body of land, a bed of *Zync ore* has also been discovered.

Quick Work.—A mechanic of this city, on a wager of $100, engaged to make, on Saturday last, between sun rise and sun set, 50 packing boxes, to hold each two dozen wine bottles. He accomplished his task in 10 hours. The boards were rough planed, and the boxes said to be made in a workmanlike manner.

Charleston Courier.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, on Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel H. Pullen, of this city, was unanimously elected Cashier of the Edenton Branch of that Institution, in the place of Jno. B. Blount deceased.—*Raleigh Register 16th inst.*

A pair of twins in New-York, about six months old, were lately discovered by their doating mother, to have two tongues each.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 27, 1825.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Franklin, Haywood county, N. C.
August 22, 1825.

Mr. White: A very strange phenomenon appeared in the vicinity of this place, on the 19th inst. The day was clear, except a little hazy; and the sun shone quite warm. A few minutes before, and at the time of, the sun's coming upon the meridian, he was surrounded by two large and very bright *circles*, to the north and south, locked through each other, with the sun inclosed by each, yet not in the centre of either; both very bright and beautiful—the southern one fully as bright, and rather plainer, than any Rainbow, and had much the same appearance, except the green (or blue) tinge usually seen in Rainbows: the northern one equally plain, but less brilliant, and with a tinge of amber.

Three *half circles*, at considerable distance from these, and at equal distance from the sun, were also very visible at the same time, and in opposite points of the Heavens; the one which was the most brilliant, had a south-east direction, and completely outside of the two first great circles, the lower edge not more than 20 or 25 degrees above the horizon; the second had a north-west direction, and at an equal distance from the sun and the two first-mentioned circles, but was less brilliant than the former; a third was equally plain, but was still less brilliant, and had a north-east direction. They all moved with equal majesty with the sun; but after passing the meridian, their brilliant appearance began to vanish, and every part grew paler, until all disappeared, and were seen no more. The visibility of the two half circles, remained perhaps two hours; and of the two whole ones, near three hours.

It is believed that a fourth half circle, to the south-west, might have been seen, had the atmosphere been a little hazy in that part of the heavens.

This phenomenon had a very beautiful appearance; the two great circles were remarkably transparent, particularly the southern one, which was fully equal to the brightest Rainbow. The three half circles with their horns pointing inwards, all moved in perfect order with the sun, until they all became invisible, and left the great and brilliant Luminary with his usual appearance.

[Our correspondent accompanied the above observations with a draft of the form and position of the *circles*; but as we cannot, conveniently, procure a cut to represent the figures, we are under the necessity of omitting them. Yet should any of our acquaintance be gifted with (or rather have *acquired*) a sufficient knowledge of Astronomy, to explain away the mystery in which (to us, at least) the above-mentioned phenomenon is apparently enveloped, the letter of our correspondent is at their service.]

HISTORY OF SALISBURY.

Mr. Editor: It might gratify a laudable curiosity, if some of your antiquarian readers would furnish an account of the origin of *SALISBURY*, and its subsequent history, up to the present period. I do not suppose that any particular era would be established, like (in chronology)* unto "*ab urbe condita*," or the beginning of the building of the City of Rome; or that of the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca: But it would inform the present generation of the *time* when Salisbury was laid off as a Town, &c. It appears, by an act of the General Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, Anno 1770, in the reign of its then Sovereign Lord George the IIId, that Commissioners were then appointed, and a *Tobacco Inspection* established, in said Town. The oldest Superior Court docket that I have seen, bears date Anno Domini 1768. HOMO.

*We give our correspondent's favor in his own phrascology, *verb. et lit.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I am fully convinced that a well regulated *Polemic Society* would prove highly beneficial to the young men of Salisbury: Permit me, therefore, to recommend this subject to the consideration of those who have a taste for literature. The advantages derived from debating societies, at colleges, &c. are known and appreciated by many persons who have been members thereof. Salisbury affords young men enough to form a large and respectable society. CIVIS.

SMALL POX in COLUMBIA, S. C.

Four cases of this disease have occurred, during the last five or six weeks, in Columbia, S. C.; and according to the declaration of the Columbia board of health, the disease came to that place from Charleston. A publication from the board of health of the former place, however, of the 9th inst. assures the public that the disease has been entirely eradicated from the town.

Rhode-Island is entitled to two members in the House of Representatives of the U. S. congress; at the election in that state, the 1st of the present month, Mr. Burgess having received 2933 votes, was elected; the next highest candidate, Mr. Pearce, received 2476 votes—which not being a majority of the whole number of votes given, he is not elected,—a *majority*, instead of a plurality, being necessary to elect in that state. Messrs. Eddy and Hunter, the two caucus gentlemen from that state, were left far behind—Mr. Hunter, who made so much noise in behalf of the caucus last year, received only 290 votes.

COTTON PACKING.

A Mr. Lewis Laysard, of Halifax, in this state, has invented a new cotton packing machine, and obtained a patent for it. The pressing is done by means of a lever, acting on a fulcrum, which drives the follower that presses the cotton into the bales. The power of the machine is such, that 450 or 500 pounds of cotton can be pressed into five yards of 42 inch bagging; and can be done in a very short time: two hands can pack from 8 to 12 bales a day: the size of the machine is 16 feet long, and 3 feet wide: the price is $50, when all the materials are found; but when the maker finds the materials, it will be $80.

Early Cotton.—A load of cotton was brought into Camden, South-Carolina, on the 9th of this month, and sold at *twenty-five cents* per lb.—This is a much better price than even the most sanguine had calculated upon the market's opening at.

ANOTHER "DEGREE!"

At the late commencement in Harvard University, the degree of "Bachelor of Laws" was conferred on William H. Freeman, Esq. of Baltimore.

An ANOMALY in NATURAL HISTORY.

An instance of animal precocity, (to exercise a latitude of expression) has been mentioned to us by a friend, (whose information is entitled to the utmost credence) which, as far as our information extends, is without a parallel in the history of the kine species of animal creation.

A gentleman in Chatham county, in this state, of high standing and respectability, showed to our informant a heifer calf, only eleven months old, which had never been weaned, but still sucked its dam, which the gentleman's young people had been in the habit, for a number of weeks previous to our informant's seeing it, of *milking*: at least a pint of milk could be obtained each day from the calf, if carefully milked. The calf was remarkably docile, and the children were constantly in the habit of playing with it; and among their freaks, they took it into their heads to milk "the little cow;" and after repeatedly pulling at the calf's teats, sure enough the milk began to come! They now regularly milk it, while sucking its dam.

"CATCHIE DE FLEA."

It is stated in a late English paper, as a fact, that a watch-maker at York (England) keeps in his possession, and exhibits to the public, a living *Flea*, with a *chain round its neck!!* We are not told of what materials the *chain* is composed, nor whether it is of the watch-maker's own manufacture—nor, indeed, whether he exhibits the *animal* for pay. Multifarious are the contrivances to minister to the curiosity of mankind; but of all the inventions of the day, the *public exhibition of a* FLEA, *with a* CHAIN *round its neck*, is the last our ingenuity would have suggested. It has been reserved for *England* to *originate* this invention: and we are content she should enjoy the *advantage* of it. Englishmen are in the habit of casting it up, in derision, to America, that she is populated by a people full of expedients, inventions, and *patent-rights*: but England has now borne off the palm from us: We have heard of the Frenchman's expedient for destroying *fleas*, with a certain *powder*—the first requisite in using said powder being to "catchie de flea;" but until now, we never heard of this mode of any nation attempting to *chain* a flea, either for the purpose of putting it to death, or of domesticating it! By the way, we will remark, that *American fleas* are sufficiently DOMESTIC in their habits, without the aid of either the Frenchman's "powder," or the Englishman's "chaining."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE ESSAY ON MAN.

MR. EDITOR: A short time since, I opened a small volume, containing Pope's "Essay on Man," his Universal Prayer, &c. for the purpose of sending you some extracts from that masterpiece of composition: But I must candidly confess to you, that I was so pleased with the whole performance, that I could not make a selection without doing injustice to the author. I will, therefore, merely recommend its perusal to those who have not read it. NOVUS HOMO.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 13.

The U. S. frigate *Constellation*, Capt. Woolsey, having on board Commodore Lewis Warrington, commanding the U. S. Naval forces in the West India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday morning, after a passage of 12½ days from off Havana; having sailed on the evening of 30th ult.

Commodores Warrington, Capt. Woolsey and the officers and crew of the ship, with a few exceptions, are in the enjoyment of fine health.

We have no news of a political nature by this arrival. We learn, however, that Havana continued tranquil, a state of things not likely to exist, had the intelligence, published by us on Wednesday last, upon the authority of Capt. Clark of the British brig Bartley, been well founded.

The *John Adams*, Capt. Nicholson, sailed the same evening with the Constellation, for the south side of Cuba, officers and crew all well. The U. S. brig *Spark*, Lt. Comd't Newton, was cruising to windward. The *Terrier* and Fox off Matanzas. Acting Lieut James K. Vallette was reported to have died on board the Terrier. Information from Key West up to 23d August, stated that 16 Marines had died at that place; Lt. C. C. Tupper of the Marine Corps, had arrived at Havana from Key West, and was recruiting in health.

Midshipman T. B. Beckman died on board the Constellation on Saturday last.

The Constellation has experienced much rough weather during her passage home.

A Middlebury, Vt. paper states that *seventy* tons of wool have been purchased in that village this summer.

RAIL ROADS.

Mr. Strickland, who was sent out to Europe by a society in Pennsylvania, writes from Edinburg, that goods are conveyed on rail roads with more safety, speed and economy, than on canals, both in level and mountainous countries. When a mountain is to be overcome, the loads are drawn up on an inclined plane by means of a steam engine placed on the summit.

MAMMOTH SKELETON.

A skeleton of some huge animal was lately disinterred near Geneseo, N. York. Some of the teeth weighed more than a pound. A thigh bone measured three feet in length and 25 inches in circumference round the largest part. The shoulder blades were 2 feet and two inches in diameter. Parts of enormous tusks were also found.

Capt. Hall, in his journal written on the coast of Mexico, describes a kind of bees that have no stings. Their honey is not contained in small hexagonal cells, but in wax bags nearly as large as an egg, which are hung round the sides of the hive. The hives are suspended by cords from the eaves of the Mexican cottages, and the hole for the bees to enter is on one side, half way between the ends.

The Cadet who has taken the highest honors of West Point Academy, is Alexander D. Bache, *a great grand son* of Dr. Franklin. It is stated of the pupil, that during nearly the four years he was at the Academy, he never had a mark of disapprobation, of absence, or neglect of duty, attached to his name.

A child 7 years old, born blind, has recently been brought to sight by Dr. Heister, of Reading, Penn. It was a case of congenital cataract.

A cup made from Shakespear's mulberry tree, was sold lately in London for $563.

At the same sale, five blocks of mulberry tree of Shakespear "well authenticated," were sold for 31 guineas or 145 dollars.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 15.

Cotton, sales, 13 a 14 cents; Bacon, 6½ a 7½; Candles, mould, 15; Coffee, 18 a 21; Corn, 70; Flour, superfine, $5 a 5½; Iron, 6; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco leaf, 4 a 5: 90.

Fayetteville Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 12.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 63; stained do. 30 to 34; Maine and Santee, 40; short staple, 15 a 18 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 10½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 27; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 20: Inf'o good, 16 a 18.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, ½ a 4 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

Cotton.—There have been no sales of this article. The stock of old Cotton is nearly all taken out of the market. A few bales of the new crop arrived during the past week, which having been stored, we can give no quotations, except those of our last report.

Died,

In Lincoln county, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Catharine Summy, consort of Mr. Peter Summy, of Alabama. The deceased with her husband and family, were on a visit to their relations in this county, when she was confined to that bed from which she rose no more. During the period of her illness, she remained perfectly sensible, and evidenced every mark of christianity. She was a member of the church of Christ, and died in the hope of enjoying salvation in the arms of her Redeemer. She has left behind, an affectionate husband, and four small children, with numerous relations to mourn the irreparable loss. [COMMUNICATED.

By Saturday's Mail.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below, (which we find in the Raleigh Register of the 20th inst.) returns from three of the four counties not previously heard from—Ashe remains to be heard from:

Jones—Risden M'Daniel, senate; J. N. Smith, and Lemuel H. Simmons, commons.

Lenoir—N. B. Whitfield, senate; James Coxe and Thomas Lassiter, commons.

Hyde—David Gibbs, senate; John Pugh, and John Bonner, commons.

John H. Bryan, Esq. who was, at the late general election, elected from Newbern both as Senator in the State Legislature, and member to Congress, has stated to his constituents, by a circular in the Newbern paper, his acceptance of the office of Representative to Congress, a writ of election will, of course, have to be issued to the sheriff of Craven county, for the election of a senator to the Legislature from that county.

Hon. Hugh Nelson, late minister to Spain, has passed through Washington, on his way home to Virginia; he arrived at New-York in the packet ship Florida, from Liverpool.

Capt. Lewis Warrington, commodore of the U. S. West India anti-piratical squadron, who has lately arrived in the United States, has published an official communication, by which it appears that the pirate hordes along the coast of Cuba have been completely broken up.

Jno. Connors has been indicted in Cecil county, (Maryland) for the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, whose death (mentioned some time since in our paper,) occasioned so much interest and commiseration. He pleaded "not guilty;" and had his case removed to Kent county, stating (by his counsel) that he could not have a fair trial in Cecil.

Lieut. Comdt. *Ramage*, who was lately on trial before the court-martial at Washington, on charges preferred by Lieut. Wolvert, has been acquitted; and the charges have been pronounced, by the court-martial, unfounded and malicious.

The Norfolk Herald of the 16th inst. states, that Indian *corn* was selling there at $1 per bushel; and Irish potatoes at 75 cents.

Extract of a letter dated Thompson's Island, Aug. 17th, received by a gentleman of Norfolk, Va.

"I have been sick for three weeks since I arrived here, (June 22d.) The sickness has indeed been truly alarming—out of 14 marines who were transferred from the U. S. frigate Constellation, during the period she remained here, I believe the last one died two days since."

A letter, dated 1st. inst. addressed from Milledgeville to the Editor of the Savannah Republican, states that Governor Troup has lately demanded of the President of the United States, the arrest and trial of Gen. Gaines, according to the articles of war. [His *excellency* must have gone stark-mad!]

Mr. *Southard*, the Secretary of the Navy, has accepted the appointment of the "American Whig and Cliosophic Societies" of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., to deliver an Address before the two Societies on the Tuesday preceding the day of commencement.

The steam boat Leopard, Capt. Rossby, on her way from New Orleans, to Louisville, on the 5th of August, at about half past one o'clock, P. M. four miles above Point Chico, struck a snag, which was concealed two or three feet under water, and sunk immediately. She had on board a full and valuable cargo, principally belonging to the captain, which, with the boat, was entirely lost. There was on board thirty passengers, but fortunately no lives were lost.—*Norfolk Herald.*

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Florida, Capt. Tinkham, which arrived at New York on the 12th ult. from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial [illegible] the evening of the 10th of Liverpool advices inclusive.

As we feared, the pernicious and ill-judged speculations in Cotton, bid fair to leave the wrecks of many fortunes in their train. Another extensive house in Liverpool, connected with a house in New York, had failed; and as other failures are anticipated, great consternation prevails in New York. A letter from Liverpool speaks of these failures as very distressing ones, and says that other houses must follow, unless the market is speedily relieved. A letter from the same place, published in the London Courier, appeals to the capitalists of the metropolis to step forward and stay the evil.

It is added, however, that Cotton must be higher, and that ere long, in spite of their utmost efforts.

The debts of the first house that stopped payment in Liverpool, in consequence of the cotton speculation, amount to upwards of 400,000 pounds sterling.

GREECE.

It is with the most undissembled satisfaction that we are again enabled to announce, with much confidence, intelligence from Greece of the most joyous, nay, glorious character. The dark cloud which lowered portentously over the Morea, has, we have reason to hope, been dispelled.

France and Hayti.—The news of the recognition of the independence of Hayti, by France, is received with general satisfaction, both in France and England. The Courier says, in a political point of view, it is of great importance. "It has been thought that the French government was decidedly adverse to the *principle* involved in recognizing the independence of a revolted colony. This can no longer be suspected. That principle has now been sacrificed, and, we need scarcely add, in our opinion, most wisely sacrificed.

Notice.

THE Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm of *J. I. Cohen, Jr.*—in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of *P. I. & M. I. Cohen*—and in Philadelphia under the firm of *J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers*, will for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1825. 2t78

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

New Arrangement.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore carried on in the town of Concord, N. C. by P. Barringer & J. W. Hamilton, under the name of *P. Barringer & Co.* will, according to an arrangement now entered into, be conducted in future in the name of the subscribers; who have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a heavy and splendid stock of

Seasonable Goods,

comprising the most general assortment they have ever opened, and which will be sold as low as can be bought in the western part of the state, either for cash or to punctual dealers on credit at same prices. They return their most sincere thanks to the public for the liberality of their patronage, and will use every exertion to merit its continuance.

Those indebted to the former concern, will find the books in the hands of J. W. Hamilton, for settlement; notes, bonds, judgments, &c. are in the hands of P. Barringer. As the subscribers are very desirous to close the business of the former concern, it is hoped no further notice will be necessary.

BARRINGER & HAMILTON.

Concord, Sept. 6th, 1885. 5t81

Strayed

FROM the subscriber's plantation, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, N. C. about the 1st of March last, a chesnut-sorrel *HORSE*, with a small blaze in his forehead, about 12 years old, trots and racks, and has a habit of frisking his tail a good deal when rode in a direction he does not want to go. It is supposed he has gone to South-Carolina, as he was bought from Mr. Jno. Colvin, 9 miles below Chester. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will inform the subscriber where the horse may be found.

BILLY D. HADEN.

September 23, 1825. 2t78

The whole to be drawn

IN ONE DAY, in the city of Baltimore, on *Wednesday the 9th of November.*

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, *September 8th,* 1825

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the Grand

State Lottery of Maryland

will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 9th of November, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Highest Prize, 30,000 Dollars.

Scheme:

1	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000 is	10,000
1	5,000 is	5,000
10	1,000 is	10,000
10	500 is	5,000
30	100 is	3,000
60	50 is	3,000
100	20 is	2,000
200	10 is	2,000
400	5 is	2,000
20,000	4 is	80,000

40,000 Tickets, [illegible]

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, secured by Letters Patent under the seal of the United States.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, *and may draw THREE!*

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its brilliancy and mode of drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented. Every prize is payable in CASH, which can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	*Quarters*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths,*	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114 *Market-street,* BALTIMORE.

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery, which was drawn on the 27th July, viz:—the 40,000 dollars—the 10,000 dollars—the 5,000 dollars—(the latter in shares,)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—3 of 50,000 dollars—5 of 40,000 dollars—5 of 30,000 dollars—12 of 20,000 dollars—17 of 10,000 dollars—31 of 5,000 dollars, &c.—And *where more Capital Prizes have been obtained, than at any other Office in America*

☞ ORDERS from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. *Address to* J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette and Lottery Register*," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825. 2t78

Mr. Philip Britain, Wm. Smith, and Jas. Smith,

TAKE notice that on the 15th day of October next, 1825, at the dwelling house of Sam'l. Greenlee, in North-Carolina, Burke county, near Morganton, I intend to take the deposition of William Greenlee, to be read in evidence against you in the suit now pending in the Superior Court of Rutherford county, state of North-Carolina, October term, 1825; wherein you are plaintiff and I am defendant: attend and cross-examine if your choose. Yours, &c.

7 5 J. M. GREENLEE.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, admr. &c. William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C. I. k.

Price adv. $4. 3m89

The Muse.

The following lines are said to have been written in 1824, by the late FRANCIS BAKER, whose lamented death, in Kentucky, by the hands, as it is alleged, of Desha, has created so great a sensation throughout the Union.

TO PLEASURE.

O pleasure! I have fondly woo'd,
But never won thy fleeting favor;
My early suit was wild and rude,
And startl'd, thou did'st fly forever.

Awhile I deeply sorrow'd o'er
The wreck of all that perish'd then;
When wilder, sweeter, than before,
Thy smile, though distant, beam'd again.

And my sad heart, though deeply chill'd,
Still panting, sought thy lov'd embrace;
Trac'd every path thy vot'ries fill'd,
To meet thee in thy RESTING PLACE.

I saw thee mantling warm in wine,
And deeply bath'd my fever'd lip;
I saw thee pause at Beauty's shrine,
And surely hop'd thy sweets to sip.

But wine and beauty both conspir'd
To fill my soul with dark regret;
For scarcely won, their sweets expir'd,
And pleasure fleeting, 'scaped me yet.

And now, with scarce a feeling warm,
When all should bloom in hearts unwasted,
I turn me from thy lovely form,
Thy joys unknown, thy sweets untasted.

Then fare thee well, deceitful shade,
Though bright the charms that still adorn thee,
Too foundly press'd, they with'ring fade,
And all who follow soon must scorn thee.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—A POET.

The Liverpool Mercury says the following lines are ascribed to the late General Washington:

The Savage loves his native shore,
Though rude the soil, and chill the air;
And well may Erin's sons adore
The land that nature formed so fair:
What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
As Shanon, or the pastoral Bann?
Or who a friend or foe can meet,
So generous as an Irishman!

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
But principle is still his guide;
None more regrets a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride.
He may be dup'd, but won't be dared:
Fitter to practice than to plan,
He dearly earns a poor reward,
And spends it like an Irishman.

If poor or strange, for you he'll pay,
And guide you where you safe may be;
If you're a stranger, while you stay
His cottage holds a welcome free.
Your confidence he scorns to mock,
For faithful is an Irishman.

By honour bound in woe and weal,
Whate'er he says, he dares to do;
Try him with bribe, it won't prevail;
Put him to fire, you'll find him true,
He seeks no safety in his post,
Whate'er he may in honor's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
It won't be by an Irishman.

Erin! lov'd land, from age to age,
Be thou more bless'd, more fam'd and free!
May peace be your's, and should you wage
Defensive wars, reap victory!
May plenty bloom in every field,
And gentle breezes sweetly fan,
And generous smiles serenely shield
The breast of every Irishman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGION.

Religion is so far from barring men any innocent pleasure or comfort of human life, that it purifies the pleasures of it, and renders them more grateful and generous. And besides this, it brings mighty pleasures of its own, those of a glorious hope, a serene mind, a calm and undisturbed conscience, which do far out-relish the most studied and artificial luxuries.

FROM THE CARLISLE (ENGLISH) JOURNAL.

A few evenings since, while the singers belonging to Westmoreland were practising psalmody, a little spaniel dog who usually accompanies the singing master, observed, as is supposed, one of the party (a female) without a book in her hand, all the rest having each one. The little animal, after ranging to and fro in the church for a considerable time, was seen coming up the middle aisle with a prayer book in her mouth, which she dropped at the feet of the abovementioned female, at the same time looking up at her, as much as to say, "now you can join chorus;" then wagging her tail, went and laid down. The above may be relied on as authentic.

CONNUBIAL AFFECTION.

It is a maxim in the schools,
That women always doat on fools;
If so, dear Jack, I'm sure your wife
Must love you as she does her life.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

HOGS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated "Edisto Island, (South-Carolina) Aug. 25, 1825."

"The Parkinson hog has a preference over the Cobbett. The former is mild and industriously disposed; the latter ferocious to poultry, &c., and mischievous generally. I have been, however, so far unsuccessful with both, having had a great many destroyed with cotton seed, which they greedily devoured, and is as fatal to them as arsenic is to man. If any of your numerous correspondents would point out a remedy, or the means of neutralizing the deleterious effects of this seed, it would be saving the lives of thousands of the swinish race, and confer a great favour on the Southern planter. Cotton seed is otherwise nutricious food to ruminating animals."

LARGE OX.

There was lately exhibited at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, London, a remarkably large ox. This fine animal was of the Lincolnshire breed, and fed by Lord Yarboro'. Live weight about 500 stone, 8lbs. to the stone, (or 4,000 lbs.) and the admeasurement as follows:—67 inches to the top of the shoulder, 174 inches from tip of the nose to the tip of the tail; 40 inches across the hips; 44 inches across the back; 41 inches across the shoulders; 135 inches in the girth; and 23 inches between the fore legs. The above ox has been seen by the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire graziers, and the best judges allow him to be 100 stone heavier than the Durham ox. He has also been inspected by the principal graziers in the neighbourhood of Warwick and Leamington, and is by them considered the largest, and to have the greatest proportion of meat upon the least bone, of any ox ever submitted to the public. [*Farmers Journal, Eng.*

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

Having tried several methods of preserving hams, from the ravages of bugs and flies, and all having failed, I concluded to try the effect of pepper. I ground some black pepper fine and put it into a box, and as soon as the hams were well soaked and drained, I took them down, dusted the [illegible] as I have tried two seasons, and neither flies nor bugs touch them. I am satisfied, in my own mind, that it is a sure remedy, and deserves to be generally known. I was induced to try the experiment from the circumstance of knowing that ground pepper, mixed with sweetened water, and the yelk of an egg, would kill flies.

SUBSTITUTE FOR YEAST.

Mix two quarts of water with wheat flour, to the consistence of thick gruel, boil it gently for half an hour, and when almost cold, stir into it half a pound of sugar and four spoonsful of good yeast. Put the whole into a large jug, or earthen vessel, with a narrow top, and place it before the fire, so that it may, by a moderate heat, ferment. The fermentation will throw up a thin liquor, which pour off and throw away; keep the remainder for use (in a cool place) in a bottle or jug, tied over. The same quantity of this, as of common yeast, will suffice to bake or brew with. Four spoonsful of this yeast will make a fresh quantity as before, and the stock may be always kept up, by fermenting the new with the remainder of the former quantity.

TO PRESERVE VEGETABLES.

This is effected in cellars or sheds, of any temperature, not lower, nor much above the freezing point. Thus, cabbages, endive, chiccory, lettuce, &c. taken out of the ground with their main roots, in perfect dry weather, at the end of the season, and *laid in*, or partially immersed in sand or dry earth, in a close shed, cellar, or ice-cold room, will keep through the winter, and be fit for use till spring, and often till the season of their produce in the garden.

Where is the hoe? said a gentleman to his negro. "Wid de harrow." Where is the harrow? Wid de hoe." And where are they both? "Wy bofe togedder; good L——d, do you want creaite fuss wid poor nigger dis mornin?"

It is observed in the course of worldly things that men's fortunes are oftener made by their tongues, than by their virtues; and more men's fortunes overthrown thereby, than by their vices.

CHARCOAL.

An apparatus, called Charbonniere, has been invented by M. Mollerat, in France. This apparatus is so constructed as to extract the greatest possible quantity of charcoal from the combustion to which it is applied. In the carbonization of wood, 30 parts only in a hundred are fixed and produce charcoal, 15 parts are converted into gas, 20 parts consist in water in a state of evaporation, 20 of pyroligneous acid, and 15 of vegetable oil, which require no less than 250 degrees of heat to make it evaporate.

To correct the vitiated atmosphere in bed-chambers.

Small closets and concealed beds are extremely injurious, especially to young persons and invalids. When persons are from necessity obliged to sleep in them, it would be advisable every morning, immediately after rising, to displace all the bed clothes, and if the sky be serene, to open the door and windows. The various methods which luxury has invented to make houses close and warm, contribute not a little to render them unwholesome. No house can be wholesome unless the air has a free passage through it. For which reason, houses ought daily to be ventilated by opening opposite windows, and admitting a current of fresh air into every room. Beds instead of being made up as soon as people rise out of them, ought to be turned down, and exposed to the fresh air from open windows through the day. This will expel any noxious vapour, and cannot fail to promote the health of the inhabitants.

The purity of air may be also restored by weting a cloth in water mixed with quik lime, hanging it in a room until it becomes dry, and renewing the operation so long as it appears needful. *Medical Intelligencer.*

"—Will was so fat that he look'd like a tun,
Or three single gentlemen roll'd into one."

The little town of Madbury, can, we believe, boast of as great a man as any now living in New England. Mr. Israel Tibbes, the person alluded to, was weighed a few days since, and his weight found to be four hundred and thirty-five pounds. He is about the middle age, and nearly six feet in height.—When he was a young man, he was not unusually fleshy; but without much in folk. A look at Mr. Tibbets' rotund person would be likely to remind any one of the facetious Colman's "singe gentleman."

Two English merchants meeting one day in a coffee-house, one of them in the course of conversation, entered into a pompous display of the extensiveness of his business, and among other things asserted that the mere ink consumed by his clerks amounted annually to at least 30 pounds sterling. The other, by way of trying the old adage, "to shame a liar, tell a greater lie,"—replied, poh! do you boast of that trifle?—why I *save* more than double the sum every year by ordering my clerks to omit the strokes of the *t's* and the dots of the *i's!!!*"

WOMAN, about whose life a lustre of interest is thrown by a charm that imparts a witchery to every thing that comes within her path, is often doomed, by man's inconstancy, to retire from the world, and waste a life in silent sorrowing, amidst the ruins of blasted hope, with no companion but her own reflections—with no consolation but conscious innocence. It is for such, that the stoicism of the hardest heart is melted into sympathetic tears of pity. Misanthropy itself, reprobates the machinations of a deceiver, and stamps the curse of infamy on him who leads innocence captive to his designing treachery. He that is unprincipled and unfeeling enough to trifle with the finer feelings of the heart—who can, unmoved, ruin the life of the fairest rose that ever exhaled fragrance or expanded beauty—who can blast the flowery path of her into whose existence happiness is bursting at every step,

"* * * * * can smile,
And murder while he smiles;"

Like the serpent Envy, he secretly wreaths his coils and silently prepares for the fatal spring. Against the sycophant smiles of an artful, heartless deceiver, what security is there? There is no alleviation for the agonies of blasted hope—no relief from the bankruptcy of the heart.

A GERMAN EPIGRAM.

Appearance may deceive thee—understand,
A pure white glove may hide a filthy hand.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

Religion is so majestic itself, and so momentous in its consequences—some of its evidences are so complex, and some of its principles are so recondite—its speculative topics are fastened by such nice and secret ties, to its practical tendencies—the discussion brings into action so many weaknesses, as well as powers, and so many bad, as well as good passions of the human mind—the influence of those passions is so exclusive and so pernicious, that, with all these various reasons, I am particularly offended with the insolence of dogmatism, and the acrimony of invectives upon subjects of Theology—upon subjects, be it remembered, where truth indeed is not within our reach, but where *humility, caution, and charity*, make a visible and most indispensable part of our duty."
Dr. Parr.

So strongly was Dr. Parr impressed with the utter uselessness, comparatively speaking, of *controversial* divinity, that he has directed the following inscription to be placed on his tombstone.

"For what, O man, doth thy God require of thee, than to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God?"

RELICS OF RICHARD THE THIRD.

The Inn in which he slept at Leister the night before the Battle of Bosworth, was (in 1822,) a wool ware house.

The Oak bedstead, which he brought with him is now in possession of Mr. Babington, at Ruthley Temple, it is ponderous, and without being suspected was filled with pieces of gold. One hundred and twenty years afterwards, a servant at the Inn sweeping under it struck the bottom and some gold coin fell out, she mentioned the circumstance to her Mistress, and some thousand pieces were found in the bottom, the head and hollow pillars; the mistress in consequence became so rich that two of her servants murdered her in the night, and carried off the gold, but being pursued were taken and executed. The stone coffin in which Richard was buried was taken up about a century ago, and converted into a horse-trough, at the White Horse Inn, and its broken relics were preserved by Mr. Philips a Bookseller at Leicester, till they were destroyed by an accidental fire in 1[illegible]

INTEMPERANCE.

A gentleman whose rental at one time amounted to £10,000 per annum, and who was in the constant habit of intoxication, took an oath to drink nothing after the cloth was removed; but, unable to comply with the spirit he soon contented himself with adhering to the letter of this rash vow, and keeping the cloth on table after dinner was over, could drink all night without fear of infringing it. He then swore not to drink in his dining parlour, but again as easily evaded his engagement by adjourning to the next apartment; in the next apartment, however, on some fresh qualms of conscience, the vow was renewed; and so, in each room successively, until he fairly swore himself out of the house. He then took refuge in the summer-house of his garden, and there used to dine and drink daily; till, rashly renewing his vow here also, he was reduced to find a new subterfuge, by taking lodgings in a neighbouring town.'

The world is like a vast sea—mankind like a vessel sailing on its tempestuous bosom. Our prudence serves us for sails—the sciences for oars—Good and bad fortune are the favourable or contrary winds, and judgment is the rudder. Without this last, the vessel is tossed by every billow, and will find shipwreck in every breeze.

THEOLOGICAL DECISION.

We understand, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the decision of the Council of Episcopal Clergy lately held in this town, on the subject of the difference between the Rev. Dr. Jarvis and his people, has been within a few days communicated by Bishop Griswold, who had been obliged to leave the Council before the formal closing of their proceedings. The Council recommended that the pastoral relation between Dr. Jarvis and his people be dissolved, and that they shall pay him the sum of five thousand dollars, half in one year, and the other half in two years, in full discharge of their engagements with him.

Never forget the kindness which others do for you: Never upbraid others with the courtesies which you do for them.

The world is so full of fools, that he who would avoid *seeing* any, must shut himself up, and *break his looking glass.*

40 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable at Clemmonstown, two miles from Riddle's Ferry on the Yadkin, on Friday night last, (the 9th inst.) a large light colored gray **HORSE**, about 16 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, long tail and mane, racks mostly, but trots some, and when he does so, takes long strides; is newly shod all round, and has a small place on his breast, rubbed by the collar. A reward of $40 will be given for the delivery of the horse and thief to the subscriber at Clemmonstown, Davidson county, N. C. or for securing them so that the subscriber can get them; or $30 for the horse, and $10 for the thief separately.

GERRY MARKLAND.

Sept. 13, 1825. 3t78

A first rate tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of *LAND* commonly called the *Leper tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the *cotton planters*; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23*rd*, 1825. 3mt86

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists' and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60tf

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 24, 1825.

THE Brigadier General of the 7th brigade N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in order to avoid an interference with the Superior Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, (the terms of which were changed at the last session of the Legislature, which fact did not occur to the Brigadier when his order of the 9th inst. was issued) again to change the time of this fall's review: the several Regiments composing the 7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places following, *to wit:*

The two Iredell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 89) at Statesville, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next;

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next;

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next;

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Friday, the 21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews. 1t9

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS, *Aid-de-Camp.*

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopias, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 41